

## HER SACRIFICE VAIN

Falsely Accuses Herself to Save Husband.

## NONE BELIEVE HER STORY

Courtroom, Full of Spectators, Thunderstruck by Confession, but Effort to Free Slayer Fails and He Is Sentenced to Twenty Years in Prison—Crime Due to Jealousy.

Somerville, N. J., Oct. 22.—In the presence of a courtroom packed with curious people, and a little twelve-year-old daughter who has never been away from her mother's side, Mrs. William Dittmar, pretty, refined, and attractive, to-day told a story of her intrigues with David Howard, a repulsive ironworker who was murdered by her husband, that she might attract a sufficient motive for the killing of Howard and save the life of her husband.

Few, if any, in the room believed the brave little woman's story, and it is almost certain that she sacrificed her good name in order that she might free her husband, who was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to twenty years, with hard labor, in the State prison.

Dittmar was a foreman in the Somerville Iron Works, and David Howard was a close friend. It was said that Dittmar's wife was insanely jealous, and had asked Howard to report to her any defections in her husband's conduct. Dittmar learned that Howard was acting as a spy on his actions and accused Howard, later going home and quarreling with his wife, who left the next morning and went to Baltimore.

That was on June 10, and Dittmar, after purchasing a revolver, went to Howard's boarding house and shot him dead. He said at the time of the arrest that Howard had broken up his home by carrying false information to his wife.

## FOR CLEMENCEAU'S CABINET.

Many Members of Old Ministry Accepted Places in New.

Paris, Oct. 22.—M. Clemenceau has begun the formation of a cabinet. He offered the foreign office portfolio to M. Poincaré, minister of finance, in the Sarrien administration, who declined. M. Caillaux, who was finance minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, has accepted the portfolio of finance.

It is regarded as certain that M. Briand, minister of public works; M. Barthou, minister of marine; and M. Doumergue, minister of commerce, will remain, and that Gen. Picquart will get the war portfolio.

A new minister of labor may be created with M. Viviani, the well-known Socialist deputy, at its head.

The selection of Gen. Picquart for the position of war minister is regarded as an audacious stroke on the part of M. Clemenceau, and naturally it has aroused a storm of protest on the part of the reactionary press, but has caused an equal amount of enthusiasm among the Radicals.

There is much doubt, even among Gen. Picquart's well-wishers, of the entire wisdom of the appointment which would make him the official arbiter of the fate of men who comparatively recently deprived him of his military rank. Many of M. Clemenceau's friends do not approve of old wounds, for the Dreyfus question still rankles in many bosoms, and the fact that he exposed many prominent men of the military caste has not been forgotten.

## HUNGARY TO PRESS DEMANDS.

Fall of Count Goluchowski Signal for More Attacks.

Vienna, Oct. 22.—The overthrow of Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, whose resignation was accepted by the Emperor-King yesterday, has intensified the bitterness between the two countries.

Flushed with victory, Hungary will press its nationalist demands with renewed energy, and the strain upon the dual system is likely to become dangerously severe. Budapest dispatches say the Hungarian leaders are preparing public opinion for a complete assault upon the existing connection between the two nations.

Mass meetings are being held all over Hungary in celebration of Count Goluchowski's defeat.

## DENY EPIDEMIC OF LEPROSY.

Swiss Papers Indignant at Reports in Foreign Publications.

Berne, Oct. 22.—The news published in foreign newspapers to the effect that a leprosy epidemic existed in Switzerland, indignantly denied by the Swiss papers. It is pointed out that at Guttet, a little village of 400 inhabitants, in the center of the Valais, there are two families who have been affected with leprosy for at least a hundred years. The malady has been confined to these families, and there have been five victims.

Three years ago the authorities of the Valais called in Prof. Jaton to visit the patients, and that year the cantonal council requested the federal council to assist in founding an establishment for leprosy.

## HAAKON OPENS PARLIAMENT.

Norwegians Hear King's First Speech from the Throne.

Christiania, Oct. 22.—The newly elected Parliament was opened to-day by King Haakon in the presence of Queen Maud and the diplomatic corps. The King, who read his speech from the throne, said he rejoiced at the "great good will shown by foreign countries toward our fatherland since the establishment of its independence," and spoke hopefully of Norway's future prospects. He said that trade was slowly improving, making reductions in taxation possible in the next budget, and constitutional law was now the fact that the budget of 1907-1908 showed a surplus.

## BOGUS CAPTAIN IDENTIFIED.

Man Who Caused All Europe Mirth Was Former Officer.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—The secret service bureau has established the identity of the bogus captain, whose raid on the Reichstag treasury last week furnished Europe with the sensation of the season. The pseudo officer was really once a Prussian army captain, who won the Iron Cross for bravery in the Franco-Prussian war, but who has recently lived in straitened circumstances, and undergone treatment for falling mental powers.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Oct. 22.—Outgoing steamer, sail three days: Caribia, for New York, at 10 a. m. Wednesday; Baltic, for Queenstown, at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday; Majestic, from Liverpool, October 22.

## BRYAN MAKES 13 SPEECHES.

Spends Busy Day in Indiana, Closing at Evansville.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22.—William Jennings Bryan made thirteen speeches in Indiana to-day, beginning at Terre Haute this morning and closing at Evansville to-night. His meetings were well attended.

The speaker said that it was not necessary to speak long in any one place, as Republicans are now making Democratic speeches. In this connection he referred to utterances by President Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge regarding the necessity for putting limitations on large fortunes.

He declared that President Roosevelt says men who have swollen fortunes must disgorge, and that Senator Beveridge is urging an inheritance tax. He caused much amusement by expressing the hope that some of his auditors would be injuriously affected by such a law when the Republicans pass it.

## PROBE FOR EQUITABLE

Milwaukee Judge Sustains Policy Holders' Suit.

Company Refused to Pay the Full Amount of a Matured Twenty-Year Semi-Tontine Policy, as It Is Alleged Was Promised by Its Agent. Will Mean Extended Inquiry.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 22.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York was ordered to deposit with the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County all its books, data, and memoranda showing reserve fund, accumulated surplus, and other funds covering a period from March 1, 1884, to March 10, 1904, in a decision handed down by Judge Tarrant in the suit of Albert Ellinger, of Racine, Wis., a policy holder, against the Equitable Society in the Circuit Court to-day. Judge Tarrant gave the Equitable the alternative of permitting Mr. Ellinger or his representatives to examine the books of the society at its New York office at a time and place to suit the convenience of both parties.

The effect of Judge Tarrant's decision, if it is sustained by the higher court, will be that the Equitable will be subjected to a searching probe along lines not included in the investigation of the Armstrong committee.

Discrimination Charged. Mr. Ellinger charges that the company has not only mismanaged the funds of the society, affecting his policy, but also has discriminated against him by permitting clerks and others to tamper with the funds upon which his policy would naturally depend.

The suit was started in 1904. Mr. Ellinger was the holder of policy No. 274,856, a twenty-year, semi-tontine policy for \$10,000, which matured on March 10, 1904, when Mr. Ellinger demanded that the society make good. The representations of the agent, who negotiated the policy twenty years ago, were that at maturity he would be entitled to \$13,000, but he charged in his affidavit that the society officials informed him that he was due under the policy only \$9,127.79. Mr. Ellinger refused to accept the \$9,127.79, and maintained that an examination would show that a larger sum was due. Mr. Ellinger was offered other options under the policy, but he declined to consider them.

## SLAIN MAN'S WIFE ESCAPES

Police Allow Woman, Secretly Wedded to Lawyer, to Leave.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—If she can be found, Mrs. Ada Marston Stevenson, widow of Attorney Charles H. Stevenson, who was found dead last week at the bottom of a flight elevator shaft in a downtown office building, will be prevented from leaving Chicago.

Coroner Hoffman issued a subpoena late this afternoon requiring her to await the result of an inquest over Stevenson's body. Before it could be served, Mrs. Stevenson had left her boarding place at 3208 Vernon avenue, supposedly for a railroad station. Detectives from the Maxwell street police station are looking for her.

Mrs. Stevenson appealed to the police earlier in the day for protection against the family of her landlord, J. Plummer, whom she accused of keeping her a prisoner in her room for twenty-four hours. A uniformed patrolman watched at her door while she packed her belongings preparatory to leaving the house.

The Plummer says they treated their tenant kindly. Mrs. Stevenson replies that she had a physical encounter with Mrs. Plummer as a result of the latter's objections to the admission of persons desirous of information concerning the dead lawyer's past life.

The coroner is much incensed that the police should actually have aided Mrs. Stevenson in her escape, and is determined to flee, taking with her the key to the secret of her own and Stevenson's dual lives, and perhaps to the mystery of the latter's death. Physicians who examined Stevenson's body to-day said positively that the man could not have been killed by his fall, but that he was evidently struck down by a club or blackjack.

So many women are figuring in the case that the police are completely puzzled. They seem to think the same one has sometimes figured under different names and in different roles, and that the number is not really as large as the conflicting stories of Stevenson's friends would indicate.

## McLELLAN NAMES CRAVEN.

Son of Admiral Head of Street Cleaning Department.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mayor McClellan this afternoon appointed Macdonough Craven to be commissioner of the department of street cleaning. Mr. Craven is a son of the late Admiral Craven, U. S. N., and is a graduate of the Annapolis Academy.

He became connected with the department, of which he is now the head, during the time of Col. Waring, due to the latter's influence.

## Caught in Machinery and Killed.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 22.—Michael McGovern, twenty-two years of age, employed in the breaker of the Kaska William Colliery, while oiling the machinery to-day had the sleeve of his coat caught in the belt. He was taken up and whirled about a shafting. Death was almost instantaneous.

## HOO-KALON

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Seems to be quite prevalent at this season. Both quickly and effectively checked.

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## NOT I, SAYS MCCOOL

Millionaire Avers He Never Married Mrs. Walker.

## HE CHARGES A CONSPIRACY

Witnesses Fail to Identify Him as Bridegroom Who Signed Marriage Certificate in New York in 1904. Resembles Man, but Says He Was Not in Gotham, but Elsewhere.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—That he was not the man who was married to Mrs. Frank Walker in New York June 19, 1904, and that he is the victim of a monstrous conspiracy, will be the defense offered by Peter F. McCool, the Butler, Pa., millionaire, to the suit entered against him by Mrs. Walker for desertion and bigamy. McCool was in Pittsburg to-day conferring with his attorney, William L. Brennan, and says he will be able to prove that he was in Butler on the day Mrs. Walker alleges she married him in New York.

## FACES THE WITNESSES.

McCool's claim of an alibi, and the story of how another man married Mrs. Walker and signed his (McCool's) name to the marriage certificate, created a sensation in Pittsburg this afternoon. The case is scheduled for trial Saturday morning.

Mr. McCool went to New York last week, accompanied by Mr. McKelvey, of Pittsburg, now proprietor of a private detective agency; also by ex-Judge John M. Greer, of Butler, and he is now prepared to contest to the end the assertion of Mrs. Walker that she married him in New York.

Records Brought to Light. McCool, whose maiden name was Elizabeth O'Neil, had been married on the date mentioned to a man who signed the marriage certificate as Peter F. McCool. Rev. John Floyd Steen, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, is said to have performed the ceremony in the presence of Mrs. Scott and a bridesmaid, Miss Stella Greenfield, of New York. He was confronted by McCool, but, according to all the minister failed to identify McCool as the man he had married.

Although the Carmelina cleared for New York, Silveira directed that she be headed for Venezuela, with which country Cuba has no extradition treaty, as soon as the vessel was cleared. She touched at Caracas, and then steamed to Puerto Cabello, Capt. Anderson told the port officers he had been driven into the port by stress of weather, to explain his landing there, when his papers showed the vessel had cleared for New York.

At Caracas he was fined a large sum by the Dutch authorities because the vessel's papers were irregular.

Silveira gave no indication of when he intends to leave Venezuela. His cattle interests, he told Capt. Anderson, would require his presence in Caracas for some time.

Willemstad, Curacao, Oct. 22.—Posing as a man who has done nothing wrong, and claiming that he has only absented himself from Cuba for his health's sake, Manuel Silveira, who is being held responsible for the failure of J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York, is living at Caracas with his family.

Silveira, according to dispatches received here, arrived at Caracas on October 10 from Puerto Cabello, and then dispatched the steamer Carmelina back to Cuba. He has rented a house in a fashionable neighborhood, and is living in excellent style.

Silveira declared he left his firm solely with \$150,000 assets to cover \$700,000 liabilities to Ceballos & Co. He expressed surprise at the news of Ceballos' failure, and his own reported defalcation with nearly \$1,000,000 of creditors' funds.

Silveira is well-known in Caracas, because of his connection with the cattle industry. Few people there know of his reported absconding from Cuba, and he has been given a warm reception in the Venezuelan capital.

In the opinion of the officials at the State Department, Senor Silveira is safe from the hands of his creditors, and is being held in Venezuela, kidnapped, and held in the country by Cuban authorities. So far as extradition is concerned, there is no hope, as Cuba has no extradition treaty with the United States.

State authorities do not feel that the present somewhat strained relations between this country and Castro's government would warrant their interference, or give rise to opportunity for the possible return of the fugitive, as was done in the case of Theodore Standish, the Chicago banker, in Tangiers.

Any request of that nature coming from Cuba at this time, the president would probably be disregarded, as the provisional government established in the island by America puts it practically in the same status, with regards Venezuela, as this country.

## MEYER GIVES DEEP OFFENSE.

Ambassador Attends Dinner at the Home of Hated Russian Official.

Odessa, Oct. 22.—By accepting an invitation to dinner last week at the home of Gen. Kaubars, American Ambassador Meyer has given deep offense, not only to the Russian Jews, but to members of the American and English colonies here.

The government newspapers represent the dinner as having been purely a gala function, from which the ambassador could not have remained away without a valid excuse, unless he wished to offend the immigration officials.

The dissatisfied elements maintain, however, that in view of last year's frightful occurrences here, and of Gen. Kaubars' prominent part in them, the diplomat should have refused the invitation.

## PLEADS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 22.—William Dittmar, who murdered David Hawood at Somerville, last July, changed his plea of not guilty of murder in the first degree and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree to-day. He was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor in the State prison.

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## THREE THOUSAND HEAR HUGHES.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Three thousand people heard Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for governor, in speeches here to-night. Mr. Hughes confined himself to the corporation issues of the campaign.

## MAKES 100,000,000 SLAVES.

Russian Ukase Has Opposite Effect from That Announced.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—The recent ukase, ostensibly correcting injustices in the promulgations under which Alexander II freed the serfs, is declared by leaders of the radical parties throughout Russia really to make virtual political slaves out of 100,000,000 people.

The ukase does, in a sense, correct certain injustices. Alexander's law transferred authority over the peasants from the nobility to peasant communities, or "mir," which have recently been giving the anti-government majorities.

The intention is to permit only private owners to vote, and in this way to secure conservative instead of radical members for the Douma.

## INDIANS ONLY HUNTING.

Believed Now Blizzard Will Drive Them Back to Utah.

The following communication, received at the office of the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, shows that the opinion of Maj. McLaughlin, as expressed in the columns of The Herald last week, in regard to the Pacific Intentions of the Ute Indians, who have been giving the Wyoming authorities much concern of late, were pretty nearly correct.

Gillette, Wyo., Oct. 23, 1906. Commissioner, Indian Office, Washington, D. C. On the 18th the Utes were camped forty miles north of here on Little Powder. In passing through this place they purchased about 800 pounds flour, 200 pounds coffee, 250 pounds sugar, small quantity bacon at one store; at another they bought \$5 worth provisions, paying cash. They sold quite a quantity of coyote hides and bead work; sold fifteen or twenty head of horses for about \$300. Bought some ammunition. Opinion is these are 250 to 400 Indians in party. Have from 300 to 500 horses. Are driving herd of cattle of their own, are killing considerable game; have taken provisions from several sheep wagons; have made no hostile demonstrations whatever. The Indians are killing headed for the Cross or Cheyenne. A severe blizzard is predicted for the next few days. Will return to Cross Agency to-night. REYNOLDS, Indian Agent.

This is in exact accord with the predictions of Maj. McLaughlin, when he returned from Wyoming, where he had been sent to investigate matters. The major sent further believes that the rigors of winter will force the Utes back upon their own reservation in Utah, six or seven hundred miles south of their present location.

## RUSSIA FACES CRISIS

Financial Panic and Famine Impending in Czar's Land.

## COUNT WITTE A LAST RESORT

Believed if Former Premier Can Gain Concessions for Douma, Foreign Loans Can Be Secured to Save the Nation—Assembly Will Be Granted Greater Power.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—An extension of the powers of the Douma, granting it a degree of independence undreamed of in Russia, has been made necessary by financial crisis now faced by the empire. This information comes from the highest authority. The recall of Count Witte to power in Russia may also come in the belief that he is the only man who can avert the calamity impending over the empire.

As a result of the trying situation in which the government finds itself, an unexpected sensational turn of affairs which will surprise the whole world is predicted. This will come in the shape of the new privileges to be granted to the national assembly.

Russia to-day is almost face to face with bankruptcy. All efforts to secure another Russian loan have proved ineffectual. Premier Stolypin and other advisers of the Czar have become so alarmed over the financial outlook that they are ready to resort to anything which will bring money into the government coffers.

Witte to Return This Week. Confirmation of the statement that greater power is to be given the Douma in the self-authenticated report that the Czar has determined, as a last resort, to call Count Witte back to office, in the hope that the financial genius he has displayed in previous crises will be sufficient to pull the government out of the hole in which it is at present.

Count Witte is expected to return to his home at the end of the week. The Czar has ordered a special car sent to the frontier for his use in bringing him to St. Petersburg.

It is believed that Count Witte will adopt an uncompromising attitude, and tell the Czar firmly that he must come to terms with the Douma and increase its powers if bankruptcy is to be avoided. Foreign nations, it is stated, will only agree to another Russian loan on condition that it is approved by the Douma, fearing that if money is advanced to the Czar at this time the Douma may refuse to recognize its legality and succeed in preventing any repayment.

Concessions to Be Granted. That the Douma will decline to authorize a loan without receiving assurances of the concessions for which such a vigorous protest was made before the last parliament was dissolved is regarded as certain. It is believed the Czar is ready to grant the concessions if money can be secured to avert the impending crash.

Announcement of the extensions of the Douma's powers is expected in the near future. October 30 is the anniversary of the issuing of the ukase creating the Douma, and granting such a constitution as Russia possesses. It is expected that the occasion will be observed by Emperor Nicholas by the publication of another decree announcing the new rights accorded the Douma. If Witte is restored to office it will be regarded as the forerunner of a proclamation.

Not only is the Russian government in sore financial straits, but business generally is sadly affected. The money stringency in Russia is worse to-day than it has been in any European country in the last decade. The whole country is pinched, and work is coming to a standstill.

Million Out of Work. During the last fortnight fully 100,000 factory hands have been discharged in various parts of the empire, because there is no work for them in the demand for factory goods has sunk almost to nothing. Fully 1,000,000 persons are out of work because of the lack of money. Famine is spreading through the country like the plague, and there is no means at hand to relieve the distress of the people.

At an extraordinary session of the Red Cross Society yesterday a report was offered showing that all the money advanced for assisting the famine sufferers in Russia has been spent, and the organization is now without a penny.

Similar reports are coming in from different sections. The municipality of Moscow has announced that it has no funds for famine relief, and several other cities have been forced to do the same thing.

In view of the terrible situation throughout the country no other course seems open to the Czar but to make peace with the Douma by granting it greater powers and in exchange getting a loan which will bring some return of prosperity to Russia.

## INSOLVENT BANKER ENDS LIFE

Head of London House Throws Himself Under Subway Train.

London, Oct. 22.—Within a hour after posting the notice of his suspension from business on his office door, P. MacFadyen, head of MacFadyen & Co., bankers, whose failure was announced on Saturday, killed himself by throwing himself under a train in the subway. His body was found shortly afterward, but it was so badly mangled that it was not identified until to-day.

Mr. MacFadyen is believed to have gone directly from his office to a station of the City and South London Railway, entered the tunnel and laid down on the tracks in front of a train. When the engineer reported having run over an obstruction, a search revealed the mutilated body. MacFadyen & Co. was the London house of Arbutnot & Co., of Madras, whose suspension was announced to-day. The recent cotton flurry and money market stringency in London are given as the causes of failure.

## BANDITS CAPTURE SEAPORT.

Morocco Town Surrenders After Three Garrison Are Slain.

Tangier, Oct. 22.—The Moroccan seaport town of Arzila has been captured by the bandit El Benlan. The governor has been forced to surrender the batteries and to turn over the keys of the arsenal. The chief of the garrison and two of his officers were killed while resisting the robbers.

## IMPOSTOR SENT TO JAIL.

London, Oct. 22.—The man styling himself Gerald Morgan, and who claimed to be a member of the Harvard Rowing Club and a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, was to-day sentenced at the Old Bailey to twenty months at hard labor on the charge of having obtained a small sum of money by fraud from Dr. Dickey, resident surgeon of the Miller Hospital at Greenwich. He had previously been convicted on several occasions.

## WILL NOT PRAY IN GERMAN.

Polish Children Defended by Parents in Their Refusal.

## SHAW LIKENED TO A VOLCANO.

Winston Churchill Replies to Speech on the "Ten Commandments."

London, Oct. 22.—In a speech to-day at Manchester, Winston Churchill, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, humorously referred to Mr. Shaw's speech on the "Ten Commandments," delivered at Manchester yesterday.

He likened Mr. Shaw to a volcano throwing out a deal of smoke, large clouds of inflammable gas, here and there brilliant flashes, and a huge volume of scalding water, ashes among which was a piece of pure gold. It was not a very large volcano, Mr. Churchill said, although it was constantly erupting.

Consumption Treatment. Unique Methods Used by an English Fighter Against Tubercle Bacilli.

From the New York Globe.

One of the volunteer British officers in that country's fight against the swarming hosts of the tubercle bacilli, Sir A. E. Wright, is now visiting this country. He is a veteran of the anti-tubercle war and did yeoman service in that campaign with a typhoid preventive of his own devising. The public has as yet heard little about his work in the tuberculous war, chiefly for the reason that it is of so technical a nature as to be difficult of explanation to the civilian. Altho' Edward Wright, although not anatomically constructed on lines suggesting manual dexterity, is wonderfully dextrous in manipulating the delicate apparatus used in the treatment of tuberculous patients. This, called almost microscopic glass tubes of bore smaller than a cambric needle, and similar fragile devices—with which he works.

When he needs blood to demonstrate a point, a thin glass needle is made by drawing out a glass tube over a flame, a half dozen jabs with this miniature syringe being made by little thin needles, the latter tightly wrapped with a handkerchief, and from the miniature hemorrhage thus produced the necessary amount of gore drawn up in drops carefully separated by little thin pipettes, in one of his long nosed pipettes. Then other things are added—distilled water or salt solution and an emulsion of tubercle bacilli. These are likewise drawn into the pipette in little drops separated by air bubbles.

When the necessary ingredients have been collected to form this curious laboratory concoction, the whole lot is squeezed through a fine sieve, the exact proportions desired are thus secured in amounts of fluid so small that ordinary methods of synthesis would be impossible. This little operation, which is performed with a delicate hand, illustrates the extreme ingenuity and delicacy of the work.

Since Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus, dozens of laboratories all over the world have tried to make a vaccine, an antidote or antidote producer for that disease. Koch himself thought he had found it, but the experiments of other workers did not bear out his claims. His tuberculous vaccine, which proved to be uncertain and even dangerous in its action. Here matters stood for some time until Ehrlich about eight years ago laid the foundation for the modern theories of immunity. He classified a number of curious chemical substances in human blood which it was immediately evident played an important part in the immunizing process.

The two of these of particular interest in connection with consumption are named agglutinins and opsonins; and it is to the latter that Prof. Wright apparently owes his success in treating tuberculous.

These opsonins have the very remarkable effect of rendering any tubercle bacilli present in the blood very digestible for the phagocytes. The phagocytes are the so-called white cells of the blood, which play the part of police and scavengers in the body. When there is no opsonin the phagocytes cannot digest the tubercle bacilli. When there is plenty of it they gorge themselves to repletion, and incidentally fall off the bacteria. Here obviously was a discovery of great importance, for it meant, in plain words, that a person with blood full of opsonins was highly resistant to the attack of tubercle bacilli, and vice versa.

So what Prof. Wright does is to first determine the opsonic condition of his patient's blood. From this he calculates the desirable dose of dead tubercle bacilli which constitute the immunizing vaccine. He continues the dosage, being governed by the varying opsonic condition of the patient's blood. At several hospitals in Great Britain where this method of treatment has been followed very promising results in the shape of partial and complete cures are said to have been achieved.

## SIMPLE LIFE COLONY FAILS.

Three of Four Leaders in Movement Succumb to Hardship.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—Failure has rewarded the efforts of the group of German literateurs, painters, and philosophers to establish a simple life colony in the Kabok Islands of the Bismarck archipelago in the Southern Pacific, and three of the four leaders of the movement are dead. Herr Robson, a painter, one of the survivors, has returned to civilization, and through the story of the outcome of the expedition has become known.

The simple life advocates abandoned clothes for the costume of Father Adam. Their diet was not less simple, and consisted of nut and fruits. They occupied themselves with tilling the soil and tending herds.

Hardships on which they had not counted, however, interfered to prevent their venture from succeeding. Two of the leaders, Lotzow, a musician, and Engelhardt, a writer, succumbed to exhaustion and exposure. Natives killed Prof. Bethmann, a painter. Following these calamities Herr Robson determined to abandon the colony and return to civilization.

## CRUELTY TO TURKES.

From Collier's.

"Gentle woman" has a hard time in keeping that title, and at the same time achieving the more important object of being well-dressed. If she were a tigress she is responsible for starving broods of young herons to death. Ostriches are subjected to keen discomfort when their feathers are pulled out.